

at 26 in January
Applied Science S
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1922

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This is the first issue of "The U.F.A." This paper is a natural outgrowth of our organization. The organization is the soil in which it germinated. It is small; it could not be normal and be otherwise. Natural growth is from small beginnings. If the soil is right, and the cultivation right, the growth will be normal and vigorous. Our paper will grow and bear fruit just in accordance with the appreciation and support of the organization on the one hand, and the practical management and editorial ideals on the other.

In these times of confusion and discord growing out of conflicting interests and warring elements, passions and prejudices are sometimes appealed to, and confusion thereby worse confounded.

True social laws can never be enforced by police or courts. No truer words were ever spoken than those of the old Israelitish prophet when he said, "Not by might nor by power but by My Spirit." If we are going to make social progress we will have to educate and develop the true social spirit just as diligently as we do social intelligence. Social perfection embraces three distinct ideals of perfection, namely, perfect body, perfect mind, and perfect spirit. The greatest of these is spirit.

This paper will not deal extensively with the current news of the day. Most of the news of to-day will be dead and forgotten to-morrow, while a little truth learned to-day may live forever. We will not spend much time keeping ourselves informed of the mistakes of others, nor in defending ourselves against destructive criticism. If we expect to do something ourselves, we will have to spend all our time doing it. It is not the house we tear down, but the one we build that shelters us from the storm.

This paper is the property of the subscribers, and every member of the organization is a subscriber. The thirty-seven thousand owners can make it just what they want it to be, but everyone will have a responsibility to meet and a duty to perform.

The close-up responsibility is on the editor, and graduates to the paper committee, to the Executive Committee, to the Board of Directors, to the Convention, to the Locals, and to the members. Everybody must have everybody else's help. Take an interest in it; make a study of it. Advise, criticize, but don't knock. In other words co-operate constructively.

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THE FARMERS IN POLITICS

BY WM. IRVINE, M.P.

Why are the farmers in politics?
What is the significance of the
group in politics?

Is it likely to be a permanent institution?

"The whole book is worth while, and the discussion of the most vital problems of the day is gripping and instructive."—H. W. WOOD, President U.F.A.

"William Irvine's book, 'The Farmers in Politics,' should be read by every citizen interested in present political developments. It embodies a forceful, clear cut defence of the position of the United Farmers of Alberta on Economic Group organization. It is a real contribution to the literature of the Farmers' movement, and should be read by every citizen interested in public affairs."—HON. HERBERT GREENFIELD.

"Everyone interested in the movement will appreciate the thoughtful and stimulating analysis of the forces underlying the farmers' political movement. He has set down in his usual convincing way his belief in the soundness of the economic group basis for political action."—H. HUGHEN-BUTLAND, Provincial Secretary U.F.A.

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United Farmers of Alberta,
Calgary.

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COPY.

THE U. F. A.

PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST AND 15TH OF EACH MONTH BY THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA,
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W. NORMAN SMITH, Editor.

H. BRIDGEMOORHAM, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription fee, \$1.00 per annum. To all members of the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farm Women of Alberta, the paper is included in the contribution of \$2.00 per annum, per member, remitted to Central Office, through the Secretary of the Local to which the member belongs. Price for single copies, 4 cents. Remittances must be made direct to the U.F.A., by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. Sending currency through the mail is always a matter of risk.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Commercial Display, 50c. per square line or \$5.00 per inch. Livestock Display rates on application. Classified—(See Classified Page for details.)

We allow no discount for time or space on display advertising. To ensure insertion, all changes of copy and new matter must be in our hands 3 days in advance of date of publication. Reading matter advertisements will be marked "Advertisement."

We will not knowingly accept any other than reliable advertisements, and no advertisements for liquor, tobacco, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be published. Our readers will oblige us greatly if they will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser making use of The U.F.A.

The New Legislature, Seen Through A Woman's Eyes

BY MON. IRENE PARLEY.

The United Farmers of Alberta, not content with invading Legislatures and capturing Governments, are now taking a plunge into the still more difficult field of newspaperdom. I wish them all success in their new venture, and the wisdom necessary to attain that end.

An organization newspaper must necessarily have a much more difficult row to hoe than the ordinary paper, because every member will consider that space should be found for his particular views. Let me suggest that we one and all realize that a paper cannot by any possible manner of means be a success, unless those in charge have a certain liberty of choice and decision.

In so far as it is concerned with news of current events the chief function of a periodical, as I see it, is to give accurate, uncolored information, undistorted by the hands through which it passes on the way to the press. We want to have an accurate record, as complete as the necessarily limited space will permit, of what takes place in the Legislature, and not be given only the arguments put forth on one side or the other. If, even in a limited way, our newspaper can give us that service, it is going to be of great value to the organization, and it will have a chance of making good. Of course it is not to be expected, for the present at least, that our paper can deal extensively with the news of the day. Let us hope it will make as good a beginning as the new members of the Legislature have done.

First Guns Fired in Legislature.

It is more than a fortnight now since the first guns were fired in the Legislature. During the debate on the address which continued for considerably more than a week, there raged an increasing fusillade across the floor of the Assembly. To a woman new to the ways of Parliament and knowing little of the rules of the old political game or manoeuvres, much of it seemed tiresome, and time

wasting, although it was interesting to note the methods of attack of our opponents, and there were many amusing episodes.

The old timers at the so-called political game declare that a week or two spent at the beginning of the session debating the speech from the throne is time saved later on, because it gives every member an opportunity of breaking the ice, trying out the acoustic properties of the Legislative chamber and giving vent to his opinions on any and every subject under the sun—a chance that could never come again during the session. The debate on the speech from the throne is in fact a glorious free-for-all, and although, on this particular occasion, the members on the Government side of the Assembly were far more anxious to get down to the real business of legislation, for which they considered they were met together, yet when the Hon. C. E. Mitchell threw down the gauntlet and challenged the back benches to a combat, there presented the challenge with a will and the fight waxed both merry and heated at times.

Will Be Able To Hold Their Own.

The Government side of the Chamber gives promise of many centers around the back benches. There is no fear that they will not be able to hold their own in debate. Scotch wit and Irish wit flashed forth at times, and a listener outside the door, hearing the laughter, would have wanted badly to peep in and share the jokes. The debate ceased with bursts of enthusiasm, and it was only when the member for Bow Valley unsheathed his sword from the scabbard that the air became tense and electrical.

Outside and those on the opposition benches are of course watching the farmers' Government with a great deal of interest; they claim to be already slaves of disinformation and are no doubt laying their plans for the time when the longed-for split in the ranks of the farmers arrives, and they can again take up the

ruins which they so lately laid down. However, I think they are laying up for themselves disappointment, and that they are misinterpreting some of the actions and declarations of our members—the wish once again is father to the thought.

One thing is certain, that with only two members in our ranks with former political experience, we have a very great deal to learn, and our inexperience, if not counterbalanced with plenty of common sense and good will, is liable to lead us into difficult places, and to give those who constitute themselves our opponents opportunities which they will not hesitate to seize; naturally it is to be expected that they should. But at the present time all groups in the Assembly, and there are five in all, are quite sincere I think in their declarations that they intend to give the new Government a fair show.

The Government's Greatest Asset.

The new Government's greatest asset is its Premier, who by his sincerity, his honesty of purpose, and sense of justice, has already endeared himself to the general public and become not merely the leader of a government, but an outstanding personality in the life of the country.

Meanwhile let political aspirants realize that political life is no secret, but the hardest kind of work, especially for ministers with departments to administer. For them the working day spreads into the night and burdens of public duty follow them even to their homes. Freedom has fled for those who take up public life, and the burdens of it can only be eased by the thought of duty faithfully performed, of responsibility honestly faced, and the loyal support of friends. There is a definite responsibility also on those who laid these burdens on the shoulders of the men who carry them, and that is to hold up their hands, to give them loyal and sympathetic support.

With that co-operation in responsibility we can travel along the hard places of the road with abounding faith in the future.

Immediate Reduction of Freight Rates Vital to Agriculture

BY J. M. MURRAY.

Immediate readjustment of freight rates, with a reduction of rates on all basic commodities, has been called for by the organized farmers of the three western provinces during the past few weeks. Resolutions urging the imperative necessity of such reductions were carried by the United Farmers of Alberta and by the United Farmers of Manitoba in January, and by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention in February. The resolutions passed by the U.F.A. convention reads as follows:—

"Whereas all farm products have depreciated in value, and

"Whereas the cost of transportation is one of the most serious problems,

"Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.A. in convention assembled ask the Board of Railway Commissioners for an immediate readjustment of the freight rates so that the maximum amount of relief may be secured on agricultural products, including grain, lumber and coal."

Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

In order to understand the situation which will arise at the coming session of our Dominion Parliament it is necessary to make a brief reference to the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and the present Railway Act. The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement was entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Dominion Government and was confirmed by the Dominion Parliament. Under the terms of this Agreement the Canadian Pacific Railway undertook, in return for certain subsidies and concessions, to hold certain lines and also agreed to a schedule of maximum rates from Western points. The Railway Act in Sec. 3, Sub-Sec. B, provided that the Board of Railway Commissioners should not have power to authorize rates in excess of those provided for in any special agreement between the Dominion Parliament and the railway company. This means that the Railway Commission could not authorize rates in excess of those provided for under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. At the session of the Dominion Parliament in the summer of 1919 the Railway Act was amended in Sec. 325, Sub-Sec. A, so as to remove the above mentioned limitations on the power of the Railway Commissioners over freight rates, the result being to give them power to approve any increases in freight rates, irrespective of any agreements existing between the railway companies and the Dominion Parliament. This amendment passed in 1919, however, had a saving clause providing that it was only to be in effect for three years, and the situation now is that it will expire during the coming session, and unless legislation is passed at the coming session of the House at Ottawa, this amendment will expire by limitation and rates will automatically revert to the 1917 basis. In spite of any propaganda that may be put out, it can confidently be predicted that a big struggle will be made by the Railway interests to secure at least an extension of the present legislation. The

Showing that the freight rates on grain from Western Canada points are from 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were prior to 1917, the writer of the article printed below computes that the farmers of Western Canada paid \$31,000,000 more on cars of grain loaded at country points between September 1 and November 30, 1920, than they would have done had the rates been on the 1917 basis, and that the average freight per car from Alberta points was \$111 in excess of that of 1917. In the second part of this article, to be published in the next issue, he expresses the opinion that the farmers of Western Canada would be unable to continue to produce grain at a loss to make large earnings for railway companies, and quotes authorities on farming conditions to the effect that the grain acreage will be seriously reduced this spring unless, before sowing, some assistance is given that there will be a radical reaction in rates on the 1922 crop.

only hope of fighting this successfully is to have a thoroughly aroused public opinion that will be sufficiently strong to prevent Parliament making any such move.

50 to 70 Per Cent. Above 1917 Rates.

The facts of the present situation fully support the various contentions made in the resolution passed at the U.F.A. Convention. The comparative rates on grain from eight representative points in the West as they existed in 1917, in September 1920, the highest point which rates reached, and as they exist now after two reductions have been made, are shown on the following table:

	Comparative rates in cents per 100 lbs.		
	1917	Sept. 1920	Now
Winnipeg	10	19	17
Brandon	13	23½	21
Verden	15	26½	23½
Qu'Appelle	17	31	27½
Moose Jaw	18	32½	29
Swift Current	20	35	31
Medicine Hat	22	38	33½
Calgary	24	40½	36

This table shows that the reductions that have taken place are practically negligible and that rates are still from 50 to 70 per cent. higher than they were in 1917.

Designed For Grain Traffic.

The figures show conclusively that the increases granted to the Railway Companies in September 1920 were designed to make Western Canada, and particularly the grain traffic in Western Canada, pay an altogether unfair proportion of the high operating expenses of the railways. Railway operators realized that while excessive rates on commodities would not necessarily mean increase in revenue, because they might (as they have actually done) be so high as immediately to kill business in certain lines, there was no escape for farm products. The net earnings on the Western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as compared with the net earnings on their Eastern lines, for the last six months of 1920, show clearly the results of the increased rates imposed in September, 1920. The figures given in the following table

are the net earnings of the C.P.R. for the last six months of 1920, less expense of outside agencies, insurance and taxes, which are not allocated between districts:

July to December, 1920.

	East. Lines	West. Lines
July	\$ 622,648.32	\$1,065,914.97
Aug.	853,037.63	1,644,994.29
Sept.	1,379,146.27	2,719,300.96
Oct.	1,458,898.16	2,588,289.05
Nov.	418,243.65	4,948,144.45
Dec.	139,756.44	3,828,951.68

\$4,871,830.47 20,821,736.31

The net earnings on the same basis for the first six months of the year 1920 were:

Eastern Lines	\$6,832,033.00
Western Lines	7,488,519.00

Figured on the basis per mile of line and also per train mile the net earnings of the C.P.R. for 1920 show the Western lines contributing an immensely greater margin of profit to the railway's earnings. The figures are:

	East. Lines	West. Lines
Per mile of line	\$2,221.65	\$3,466.65
Per train mile	.47	1.19

West Contributes Main Profits.

The records of the C.P.R. for the last fifteen years show that the West has always contributed by far the greater portion of the profits of this railway. The net earnings of the two districts, before providing for fixed and other charges, since 1907, show the following results, in five year periods:

	Eastern Lines	Western Lines
1907-11	\$43,500,000.00	\$ 91,500,000.00
1912-16	60,000,000.00	152,500,000.00
1916-20	70,500,000.00	144,500,000.00

During these five year periods the other expenses unallocated between districts were \$11,600,000.00, \$17,500,000.00 and \$17,500,000.00 respectively.

Earnings of C.P.R. For Past Ten Years.

During the ten years from 1910 to 1920 the Canadian Pacific Railway from their railway operations alone, that is, excluding any special income from steamships, land sales or other sources, have paid in dividends \$215,135,365.00 and in addition have accumulated a net surplus of \$116,474,612.00, this making a total of \$331,610,247.00. Figured from the percentage that the Western lines have contributed to the net earnings of this railway, as compared with what the Eastern lines have contributed during this ten year period, the figures show that of this Three Hundred and Thirty-five Million Dollars profits distributed in dividends and set aside to surplus, the Western lines have contributed \$232,905,465.00 as compared to Eastern lines \$102,647,761.00.

Splitting these figures up into periods the figures show:

	Eastern Lines	Western Lines
1910-11	\$17,121,000.00	\$ 35,885,000.00
1912-16	44,202,000.00	112,578,000.00
1916-20	41,321,000.00	84,702,000.00

(Continued on page 5.)

The Significance of Democratic Group Organization

BY M. W. WOOD.

Part I.

A group is a number of individuals who have accidentally or designedly come together. The group may be entirely accidental and temporary, or it may be organized and permanent. Several children may come together as a group for the purpose of playing, and disperse never to meet again, as temporary amusement was the only object of their meeting. This is an example of the simplest and most temporary group formation. But there are many variations between this and the larger, thoroughly and systematically organized group which will exist from generation to generation, continually developing greater capacity for dealing with the great social problems of life.

As individual children cannot deal efficiently with the affairs of amusement without coming together in groups, neither can the individual citizens deal efficiently with great social problems without some kind of group formation. This has been recognized in all efforts to develop democracy, but the thing that has not been recognized is the absolute necessity of systematic development of stability and efficiency in the group. Emphasis has been put on the size of the group rather than on its efficiency. The political party group is the most outstanding product of this false conception, and for generations this big, inefficient group has been hopelessly wrestling with social problems.

Group Must Be Organized.

It has been recognized for some time that the political party group is inefficient in solving social problems, and many citizens are beginning to see that before these problems can be dealt with intelligently there will have to be developed highly efficient groups for that purpose. But the question is, how to develop efficient social groups? It is apparent to all who have made a close study of this question that no efficient group can be developed except through long continued, systematic organization. This kind of organization is so difficult that it has not been seriously attempted to any considerable extent until recently, and many of the attempts have temporarily failed.

How can we overcome these difficulties and make a success of organizing efficient social groups?

Basis of Organization.

To begin with, sufficient interest must be involved to induce people to go to the trouble of organizing. The greatest general interest that men have, should, if possible, be made the basis of this organization. It does not take a very exhaustive survey of social conditions to discover that at the present time humanity's greatest general interest is economic. Therefore, if any interest is vital enough to the welfare of people to

The principles of democratic group organization upon which the U.F.A. is based have commanded increasing attention during the past few years, and especially since the organized farmers became a powerful force in the economic and political life of Canada. The literature of the subject, however, has hitherto been somewhat fragmentary, although the significance of group organization has been the subject of many addresses and much public discussion. President Wood has written the exposition, of which the first part is printed below, in response to numerous requests received from members and from other students of the Farmers' movement.

induce them to develop organization to efficiency, the economic should be.

But there is so much confusion growing out of individual interest in economic affairs that many different viewpoints and conflicts of opinion prevail, and it is not reasonable to believe that all the people can be organized into one group, even on the economic basis. This forces the necessity of sub-dividing the general interest until a basis is found for the group, among the individuals of which there will not be more conflict of opinion than can be overcome in organization. All progress is difficult and must take the way of least resistance.

No phase of social progress has ever presented more difficulties than voluntary organization. The least possible resistance you can get in an economic group is a common interest, and a common viewpoint among its members. This is found in what is known as the economic class. This basis furnishes the vital economic interest, and reduces resistance to a minimum. If we will not respond to this interest, or if we cannot overcome this resistance, we cannot organize.

The soundness of this logic is verified by the fact that efficient groups have already been organized on this basis. It is true that the groups that have reached the highest degree of efficiency are all plutocratic, but exactly the same fundamental principles will have to be followed, and in fact are being followed, in the organization and development of democratic groups.

A Driving Force Necessary.

We would think that people long ago would have realized the benefits to be derived from systematic organization, and, basing their movement on their most immediate and vital interest, and pursuing the way of least resistance, would have gone forward resolutely in the work of organization, and the development of efficiency. But they did not. We find, by close analysis, that the force of attraction alone has not been sufficient to induce them to make progress through this channel. Another force was necessary.

The attractive forces having been exhausted, and all possible resistance eliminated, the only other inducement to go forward that could possibly be added was a driving force. This was added and finally resulted in starting the people to moving forward.

This driving force was Competition.

True and False Social Laws.

It is interesting to study the effect of the operation of the laws of competition and co-operation upon each other in social development. Competition is the false social law, and no social system based primarily on this law can ever reach perfection. Co-operation is the true social law, and a true social system must be founded primarily on that law.

All past social progress has been founded primarily on the law of competition, but the law of co-operation has been operating secondarily. These laws are ever acting and reacting upon each other, the destructiveness of competition forcing co-operation to higher development, and this in turn increasing the destructiveness of competition. Competition is the law of destruction, and all the destruction that has ever been wrought by man against his fellow man has been wrought by competition. All construction of social strength has been done by co-operation. By co-operation men have built nations, by competition these nations have destroyed each other. The strength that was developed in building the nations was used in destroying other nations.

Practically all the strength that has been developed in the past through co-operation has been used for competitive purposes. This will continue to be so as long as our social system is based primarily on the law of competition instead of co-operation. As soon as we begin to develop co-operation for co-operation's sake, realizing that it is the true law, we will begin to force our social system from the basis of competition to that of co-operation. Then will begin the real test of the ability of the human race to become truly civilized.

(Continued in next issue.)

SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

For Locals which have not already arranged their programs for the months of March and April, the following subjects for debate are suggested:—

March: Resolved, that public ownership of all Canadian railways would be in the best interests of the Canadian people.

April: That the sales tax is preferable to the tariff as a means of raising revenue.

Literature which may be of value in preparing for these debates is obtainable at Central Office and the University of Alberta.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The amendments to the Constitution printed below were adopted at the Annual Convention in Calgary, January 17 to 21. Copies of these amendments will be mailed separately to officers of the association, and may then be clipped and pasted in position in the old copies of the Constitution. It will not be necessary to clip them from the paper.

Add to Clause 4 of Section 4:—"No person shall be allowed to hold membership in more than one local."

Clause 6 of Section 7 shall be amended by changing the word "Executive" in the first line to read "Central Board" and by adding to the end of the Clause the following:—

"A member of Central Board violating any of the provisions of this Constitution shall, after proper investigation, be liable to suspension on a three-quarters vote of the members of the Board present and voting at a regularly called meeting. In the event of an officer of the Association being suspended by the Board until the next Convention, the said Board shall have power to fill the vacancy until the next Convention."

Add to Clause 1 Section 8:—"Provided, however, that in filling vacancies the Executive shall consider the person receiving the next highest number of votes at the election of the person in respect of whom the vacancy has occurred."

Insert after the word elected in Clause 2d Section 9:—"No member of Parliament, Provincial or Federal, shall be allowed to hold office on the Executive or Board of Directors of the Provincial U. F. A."

Clause 2 Section 11, Clause 3 Section 15, and Clause 1 Section 18, have all been changed in accordance with the change in membership fee from \$2.00 per annum per member to \$3.00 per annum per member, \$2.00 of which shall be remitted to Central Office.

Add to Clause 6 of Section 12:—"He shall at the end of each year, submit his books to an auditor chosen by the Directors, and shall deliver the same to any person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the local. (6a) In the event of the local ceasing to exist, the books and records of the local and any funds remaining shall be sent by registered mail to the Central Office of the Association."

(6b) All funds of defunct Locals shall be held in trust for one year and shall then become the property of the Association.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1928

PRESIDENT

M. W. WoodCamrose

VICE-PRESIDENT

M. E. & H. Scholefield...Crossfield

EXECUTIVE—H. W. Wood, Camrose; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; S. E. Sears, Nanton; O. H. Harris, Oyen; Geo. Bavington, Wingerburn; Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton (ex-officio).

DIRECTORS—S. E. Ross, Camrose, Victoria; Stephen Lunn, Pincher Creek; Mackled, A. Hafe, Ben Accord, East Edmonton; C. H. MacFarquhar, Grimsby; Wood, Calgary; H. C. McDaniel, White, Medicine Hat; W. F. Bredin, Bredin, West Edmonton (North); A. R. Brown, Westlock, West Edmonton (South); W. J. Jackman, Bremner, Strathcona; R. S. German, Foreman, Red Deer; O. Jensen, Magrath, Lethbridge; L. McKinnon, Calgary, East Calgary; J. L. Smith, Oklahe, Bow River; D. Brockie, Hughson, Battle River.

EX-OFFICIO—Mrs. R. S. Gurn, Paradise Valley; Mrs. S. F. Kinn, High River.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

M. HigginbothamCalgary

CENTRAL OFFICE

224-226 Loughheed Building, Calgary

The following are some of the principal features of the paper as outlined in a resolution passed by the annual convention:—

"1. That the title of the proposed paper be 'The U. F. A.' with the words, 'Published by the United Farmers of Alberta' to appear under the title.

"2. It is suggested that the paper consist of four pages newsprint, 5 1/2 by 11 inches, to be varied as necessities may arise.

"3. That the paper shall be published and controlled by the United Farmers of Alberta.

"4. That the paper shall be primarily for the circulation to all members of such matter as has hitherto been contained in official circulars, announcements, bulletins, and other educational matter.

"5. That the paper shall be published

SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE IN CALGARY CANCELLED

Due to adverse conditions in the north the number of registrations for the short course arranged by the University has been insufficient, and the course will not be held. It has accordingly been decided to cancel the Secretaries' Conference announced for March 2, in Calgary. A conference of Secretaries will, however, be held in Edmonton on March 25, during the week of the University short course there, and will be attended by the Secretaries of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch Secretaries and the Educational Secretary. There will be no posting of rates.

once a month or oftener as required, at the discretion of the management.

"6. That the subscription shall be collected as part of the membership fee, and that the paper be sent to all members."

The Central Board of Directors have appointed a committee of management consisting of President Wood, Vice-President Scholefield and Secretary Higginbotham. This committee is responsible to the Central Executive for the management. The committee appointed Norman Smith of the Central Office staff, who has been in charge of the work of the Educational Department as editor, and M. Higginbotham as business manager.

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMICS

A short course in Agriculture and Economics has been arranged by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, in co-operation with the United Farmers of Alberta, and will be held in Edmonton during the week commencing March 15th. This definite announcement was made by the University a few days ago. The cost of attendance will be railway fare and board, together with a registration fee of \$2.00. Attendance is not confined to U.F.A. members, and it is hoped that rural ministers and others interested in rural community work will take advantage of the course.

The object of the course as set forth in a general statement issued by Mr. Ottewill, who is in charge of the Extension Department, is to improve the equipment for service of rural leaders in Alberta. The cost will be railway fare to and from the place of meeting, board while in attendance, and the registration fee, payable at the time of registration.

Sessions will be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Applications for registration should be made direct to Mr. Ottewill, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Program of Courses

The program for the first session, Monday afternoon, will include three lectures by H. S. Patton, lecturer on economics at the University, "The Banks," "The Banks and the Government," and "Canadian Public Finance, Distribution of Revenue and Taxation Powers"; also a lecture by Prof. Wyatt, "Soil Problems of Southern Alberta." On Monday evening there will be addresses by Hon. Geo. Hoadley and Hon. Parren Baker, with J. T. Shaw, M.P., in the chair.

On Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, Mr. Patton will lecture on "The Banks and the People." Prof. Dowell on "The Livestock Industry in Alberta," and Prof.

(Continued on page 14.)

PUBLICATION OF "THE U. F. A."

At the recent annual convention it was decided that a portion of the revenue obtained from the increased membership fee should be devoted to the publication of an official newspaper to be distributed to all members of the U. F. A.

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Black Worsted Sox. Regular No. 15c. Price Delivered, pair **15c**

Cream Cashmere Sox. Regular \$1.25. Price Delivered **50c**

Fine Merino Wool Sox. Heather mixtures. Regular \$1.25. Price Delivered **75c**

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Heavy Work Shirts. Black and white stripes. Sizes 14 1/2 to 21. Regular \$1.50 values. Price Delivered **90c**

Grey Union Planted Shirts, with separate collar. Sizes 12 1/2 to 21. Regular \$1.50. Price Delivered **1.25**

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Heavy Khaki Drill Shirts. Two big pockets. Military collar. All sizes to 21. Regular \$1.50 values. Sale Price Delivered **1.75**

MEN'S UNDERWEAR

Flannel Lined Shirts and Drawers. Sizes to 44. Regular \$1.25 garment. Sale Price Delivered, per garment... **75c**

Schmidt's all-wool Working Shirts and Drawers. Regular \$2.75 garment. Sale price, Delivered, per garment **1.65**

Schmidt's all-wool, medium weight Combination Underwear. Natural colors. Sizes 34 to 48. Regular \$4.50 suit. Sale Price Delivered.... **2.25**

MEN'S SHOES

Brown Calf. Goodyear welt shoes. In oxford or medium toe last. All sizes. Regular \$10.00 values. Sale Price Delivered **5.75**

Two Grade Leather Work Shoes. Rubber cut. Solid leather. All sizes. Regular \$4.00. Sale Price Delivered **4.95**

MEN'S GLOVES AND MITTS

Lined Mitts. Colors brown or pearl. Knit wrist; well lined. Regular \$1.50. Price Delivered... **65c**

Worsted, Lined, Quantlet Gloves. Splendid quality. Regular \$1.25 values. Sale Price Delivered..... **1.15**

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IMMEDIATE REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES VITAL TO AGRICULTURE.

(Continued from page 4.)

The above figures show beyond any possibility of contradiction the fact that Western Canada has been producing profits for the C.P.R. out of all proportion to Eastern Canada. The long hauls with comparatively low operating costs and the large proportion of the most profitable kind of traffic, such as grain, livestock, coal and lumber all contributed to this result. All these classes of traffic are among the most profitable to the Railway Companies, but the grain traffic is the most profitable of all.

Immense Profits from Grain Traffic.

In the next issue of "The U.F.A." will be published a table showing the approximate gross earnings per train of 10 cars and the operating expenses from various points in the West give some idea of how profitable this traffic is. The earnings per car are based on an average weight of 80,000 lbs., which is a few pounds less than the average output at Fort William, as shown by figures supplied by the Asst. Freight Traffic Manager of the C.P.R. and figures taken from the Dominion Government Grain Inspection Records for the period from September 1st, 1920, to February 28th, 1921. The operating expenses are figured on a basis of \$3.58 per train mile, this being the latest available train mile cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway lines, as supplied in a statement from them to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

\$111.89 Per Car More than in 1917.

What the present excessive freight rates as compared with the 1917 rates actually mean to the Western farmer is easily computed from the records of cars loaded at country points and the Government inspection records during the fall of 1921. These figures show that on cars of grain loaded at country points between September 1st and November 30th, 1921, the farmers paid approximately Eleven Million Dollars more in freight to the railway companies than they would have paid on the basis of 1917 rates. On the per car basis the average freight in Manitoba was \$55.00 per car in excess of the 1917 freight; in Saskatchewan \$97.00 excess and in Alberta \$111.00 excess. The average over the three Provinces works out to \$92.00 per car. On the 1920-21 crop, figuring from September 1st, 1920, to August 31st, 1921, the amount paid by farmers for freight in marketing their grain was about Seventeen Million Dollars more than it would have been on the basis of the 1917 rates.

(Mr. Murray's article will be concluded in the issue of March 15.)

PROVINCIAL ACTION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

A plan of organization, described by E. M. Johnson, M.P. for Moose Jaw, as almost identical with that of the U.F.A., was endorsed by an overwhelmingly large majority at the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on February 16, following the decision of the Convention to enter provincial politics. Ultimate authority in the matter of political action will be left to the locals.

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Lines— $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 21 feet long, double and stitched at cross cheeks, with return buckles and snaps.
Rings—No. 3 high top varnished bolt.
Neck Straps— $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch with sewed loops.
Traces— $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, three-ply, with three rows stitching, made with ring and seven-link chains.
Backbands— $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch body with $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch layer and billets, shaped harness, felt lined.
Bellybands— $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch folded.
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If the market is overstocked, and prices weak, when your shipment arrives, we can put it in the chill rooms and hold until the market clears up, without any risk of spoiling. No extra charge for meat put in the chill room.

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Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

Below is published the first article in a symposium of recent opinions on the causes of the financial depression which, in North America and Great Britain, has coincided with the period of drastic curtailment of credit by financial institutions. The depression has been revealed first in the "deflation" of the prices of all farm products, and later in heavy reductions in the earnings of city workers, whose average real wages, in spite of nominally large increases since 1914, were already below the 1914 standard in purchasing power when the process of wage reduction began last year (according to the official Labor Gazette, Ottawa). The purchasing power of the public in both North America and Great Britain is now further curtailed by widespread unemployment, which is tantamount to a wholesale reduction in the average earnings of city workers. Reduced purchasing power has been reflected in general depression, affecting the retail trade and business generally. The all-round reductions in the prices received by farmers for their products and in the wage-earning and salaried classes, in return for their services have not been followed by an equivalent reduction in the cost of living, and already, according to trade papers, some wholesale prices are trending upward. Thus a lower standard of living has been established for the masses of the public.

The Financial Times, of Montreal, doubts whether any explanation of the causes of depression hitherto offered is valid. Members of a group of British financial and commercial men who declared in February last that there was no remedy for recurring periods of depression, have since unanimously reversed their former views, and now express the opinion that a remedy may be found in certain important adjustments of the financial and credit systems. The proposals they have endorsed were first outlined by Major C. H. Douglas, M.L.Mech.E., and Mr. A. R. Grange in The New Age of London, England, and later, in the Trade Supplement of the London Times, by Mr. Arthur Mitton. They are now under discussion in Great Britain, in the press, on the platform and in the universities, and in Canada they have recently been discussed at the Ottawa Rotary Club and in the columns of the Ottawa Citizen.

They will be outlined here not for the purpose of furthering any particular scheme, but with the sole object of calling attention to a suggested remedy, which, whether upon examination it should be accepted or rejected, is at present arousing widespread interest not only in Britain, but in many other countries. The diagnosis of present evils, if correct, must serve to emphasize the community of interest in essentials and the necessity of orderly co-operation between the farmers and the manual and brain workers of the cities, which is of greater importance than are differences in less fundamental matters. The proposals are incorporated in "Economic Democracy" and "Credit-Power and Democracy," by Major Douglas (published by Cecil Palmer, London), and in "Under New Management," by Hugh P. Vowles (published by Allen & Unwin, London). The last of these books is an exceptionally lucid exposition of the subject. It may be of interest to read in conjunction with these articles the views of Canadian financial men, published in Bulletin No. 12, some months ago. The symposium of which the first part is published this week, will be continued in the next and several other issues of "The U.F.A."

While, during the past few months, representative financial men and industrialists have offered mutually conflicting explanations of the present depression, from which the farmers and city industrial workers are the greatest sufferers, it has remained for the Financial Times, a newspaper representative of the financial interests of Canada, to declare that "after all explanations have been made it is doubtful if these economic phenomena are one whit better understood by the general public."

"It may even be questioned," said this paper recently, "whether those who offer the explanations really understand the subject—otherwise it would seem that something would long since have been accomplished in the direction of removing the causes of these periodical dislocations."

"Only a little over a year ago," says the Financial Times, "newspapers and publicists were all busily warning the public to economize and cease buying. For a period there was little, if any response, and then, almost overnight, buying ceased and has not since been resumed."

"The response to the appeal for economy has now become altogether too generous, and the manner in which it is being sustained is becoming a matter of deep concern."

"What is wanted in commercial as in other matters is a happy medium. What we had during the past few years was a period of extremes—insatiable demand followed by the present period of cessa-

tion of demand. The former brought about strenuous efforts on the part of the manufacturers to extend buildings and plants in order to increase output to meet the situation. Demand for labor was insistent, and the result was high wages, high costs of production and high prices. Now that demand has fallen away, buildings and plant are found not only to be largely in excess of requirements, but a heavy charge against earnings, the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and wages, costs of production and prices are all on the down-grade. Factories are reducing their operations, and, as a consequence, earnings are falling."

"Yet all the while people want to purchase more food and clothing and houses, and others want to sell them, and still others to produce them. We are probably just about as anxious in these matters as we were during the times of expansion. But somehow the circle has been broken, the mechanism of trade has been dislocated and we seem unable longer to get together."

"A Stupid Attitude"

"We are told that we must bear patiently with the situation and let it work out its own cure as it has done in the past and will do in the future. This means a rather stupid attitude, however. If anyone really knows what is the matter, surely there ought to be some way to adjust it and then go ahead. We do not have to perform a miracle and change human nature and desires. The desire is there already. We desire to produce and

to consume, to sell and to buy. Why, then, cannot we do so?"

"For a period, the question of price kept us apart. Prices were too high and we would not pay them. Wages were too high and we would not pay them. We were fairly well stocked up with our requirements anyway, and could afford to await more normal prices. These more normal prices are now here."

"Still we hold off. And while we hold off, the factory which employs us reduces its staff and we are out of a position and at last lack the means to make the purchases we could make. The earnings of the factory decrease, dividends cease and shareholders who depended thereon receive no return on their investment."

"This is the stage now reached in Canada and the United States, in spite of the fact that few, if any, desire it, and 99 per cent. of the people regard it as a calamity. Can we not somehow get together and bring about the situation we all desire?"

"Time was when ignorance and rivalries and jealousies and lack of experience kept each man facing a lone row. But we have passed that stage and have reached the age of co-operation. Every intelligent man knows that he thrives best who best co-operates with his fellows. All that is lacking is the machinery by which our various activities can be set in motion, and surely the day cannot be far off when this machinery will be developed."

(To be continued in next issue.)

*It is noteworthy that in the article quoted above the Financial Times attributes the curtailment of buying last year to a sudden reduction on the part of the public to economize. Other writers, on the other hand, have suggested that the restriction of credit to producers and the curtailment of buying by the public were closely related, and that economy was forced on consumers by the reduction of purchasing power.

Prices have not fallen in the essentials of life purchased by the consumer to a degree equivalent to the fall in prices of primary products. The margin between the price received by the primary producer (the farmer) and the price paid by the consumer is probably greater than in any previous period in history.

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In the Legislative Assembly

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton.

During the session of the Alberta
Legislative Assembly a brief summary
of proceedings will be published in
each issue of "The U.F.A." The ses-
sion, the first since the formation of
the U.F.A.-Labor Government, opened
on February 2nd, when Lieut. Governor
Brett read the speech from the throne,
after D. L. McPherson, member for
Little Bow, had been elected to the
office of Speaker.

The debate on the speech from the
throne, commenced at the opening of the
session by Donald Cameron, member for
Innisfail, and J. R. Love, member for
Wainwright, occupied practically the en-
tire time of the legislature during the
first week and part of the second.

Mr. Boyle paid tribute to the manner in
which the administrative duties were
being carried out by the Premier and his
Cabinet, but voiced condoleances with the
Government in its attempt to carry out
all the reforms asked for. He pledged
the support of the Liberals in legislation
for the general good of the people of the
Province.

Survey Board Report.

Premier Greenfield welcomed this sup-
port, and dealt with the Survey Board
report, saying it was the intention of the
Government to make an effort to enable
the several thousand residents of the
drought areas to remain on their land
with some measure of success and pros-
perity. He also intimated the Govern-
ment's intention to make an effort to pre-
vide better marketing facilities for the
people of the north. Mr. Boyle paid a
tribute to Hon. Alex. Ross, whose dis-
tinction it was to represent labor in the
Cabinet. He also referred to the natural
resources question, and believed Hon.
Chas. Stewart, now Minister of the In-
terior, would be able to accomplish a
great deal to the end of the return of
these resources to the province. Premier
Greenfield also paid a high tribute to Mr.
Stewart.

Reviews Liberal Legislation.

Mr. Mitchell dwelt at length upon the
Survey Board report. He congratulated
the Government on the personnel of the
board, but offered some criticisms of the
report itself. He also reviewed the legis-
lation which had been put upon the
statute books by former Liberal Govern-
ments, declaring that such legislation
showed that these Governments had been
democratic.

He criticized the Government for not
giving more information about its pro-
posed legislation, saying the publicity
department of the Government might
better be employed in sending such in-
formation out than the "state news sheet
now going out."

In his references to the Survey Board
report, Mr. Mitchell criticized it in that
he claimed it generalized too much, lack-
ing definiteness with respect to suggested
solutions for the problems. There was
no provision for decisive action in the
case; there had been no careful inspec-
tion of lands for classification; there was
not sufficient stress on the effect of the
hot winds; there was no plan for dealing
with those farming lands unsuited for
wheat.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the fact that
the U. F. A. did not come to the Govern-
ment with its resolutions as usual this
year, and hoped that there was not going
to be "any tandem government with the
U.F.A." He felt sure the members of
the new Government could uphold British
institutions. He made reference also to
H. W. Wood's statement concerning the
newspapers recently, and said that news-
papers in Canada were not of the "gutter-
snipe" class.

Mr. Headley replied to some of Mr.
Mitchell's criticisms. With respect to
the publicity department, Mr. Head-
ley answered Mr. Mitchell's criticisms
by saying that what might be state
news to the members here with their
daily papers in front of them, was not
state to the rural papers or rural people,
that this was merely an effort to keep
people posted as to Government activi-
ties, and that if the late Government had
done this, too, its members might still
possibly have been in power.

Expensive Telephone Poles.

Mr. Headley's statement relative to
purchase of telephone poles showed that
the new Government had found huge
quantities of these on hand when it
assumed power. These had been pur-
chased at prices far in excess of present
prices, and there had been no necessity
for the purchase, Mr. Headley said. There
were on hand thousands of cedar poles,
ranging in purchase price from \$2.58 to
\$19.91, whereas present prices ranged
from \$1.85 to \$13.05. The total differ-
ence in the prices the poles were bought
at and the present quotations was
\$208,766.39. In addition to this there
were several thousand tamarac and jack
pine poles on which the total difference
in purchase price and present quotation
was \$38,439.75. This made a total un-
necessary expenditure of \$267,206.14.

The total value of these poles was
\$1,000,896.34, the annual carrying
charges on which totalled \$38,248.85, in-
cluding interest, depreciation and insur-
ance.

Savings Effectuated.

Reductions and savings had also been
effected by the Government as follows:

RAILWAYS

	per annum
Reduction in permanent staff payroll	\$67,717.92
Saving in change of classifica- tion of Northern Construc- tion Co. (Saving of 23 per cent.)	\$1,000.20
Saving effected by eliminating extension of A. & G.W. from Waterways to McMurray	\$23,400.47

TELEPHONES

Permanent reduction in pay- rolls due to economy and changes in schedules	190,000.00
Temporary saving in payrolls due to closing of construc- tion season and depression in business	124,206.44

Speakers in the Debate.

Other speakers during the debate made
interesting contributions.

Capt. Robert Pearson deplored the fact
that the speech from the throne was so

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Abstract

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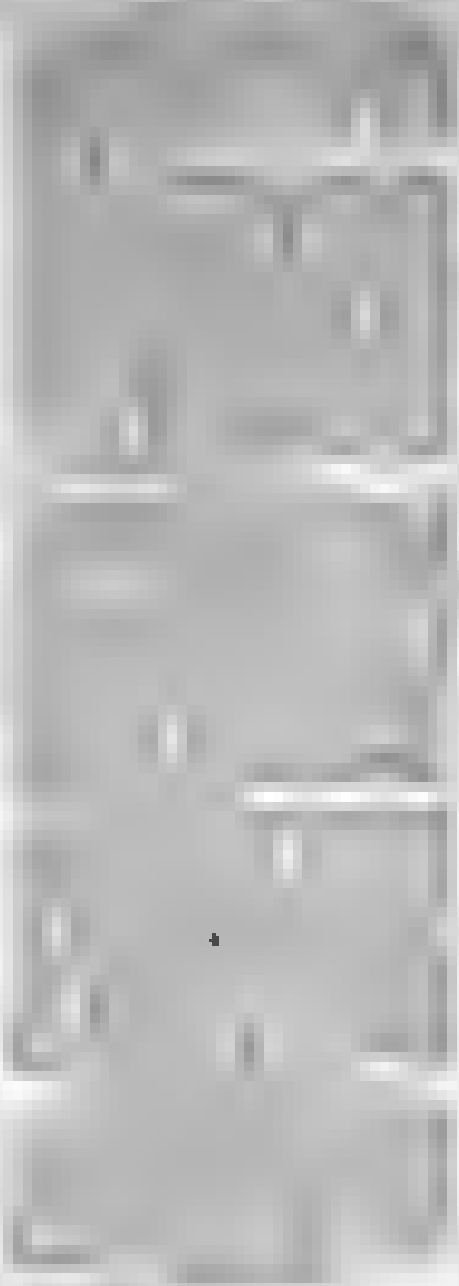
Chiropractic Facts

The following statistics of the
1918 "Flu." epidemic are

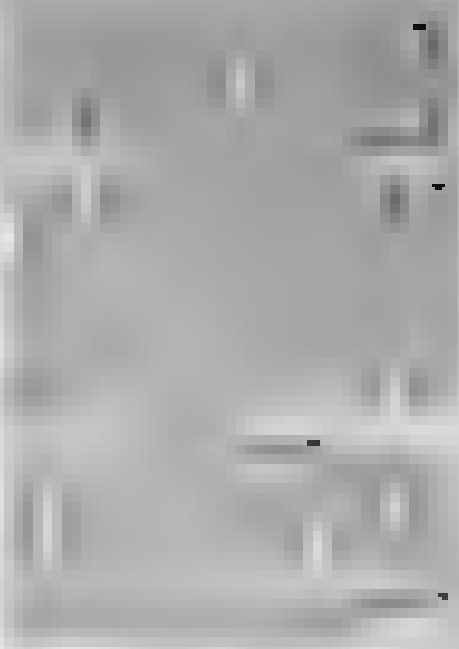
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Number of deaths reported in Italy	100,000
Number of cases reported in Japan	1,000,000
Number of deaths reported in Japan	100,000
Number of cases reported in Russia	1,000,000
Number of deaths reported in Russia	100,000
Number of cases reported in China	1,000,000
Number of deaths reported in China	100,000
Number of cases reported in India	1,000,000
Number of deaths reported in India	100,000
Number of cases reported in Australia	1,000,000
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Number of cases reported in New Zealand	1,000,000
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Number of cases reported in South Africa	1,000,000
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Number of cases reported in Argentina	1,000,000
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Number of cases reported in Brazil	1,000,000
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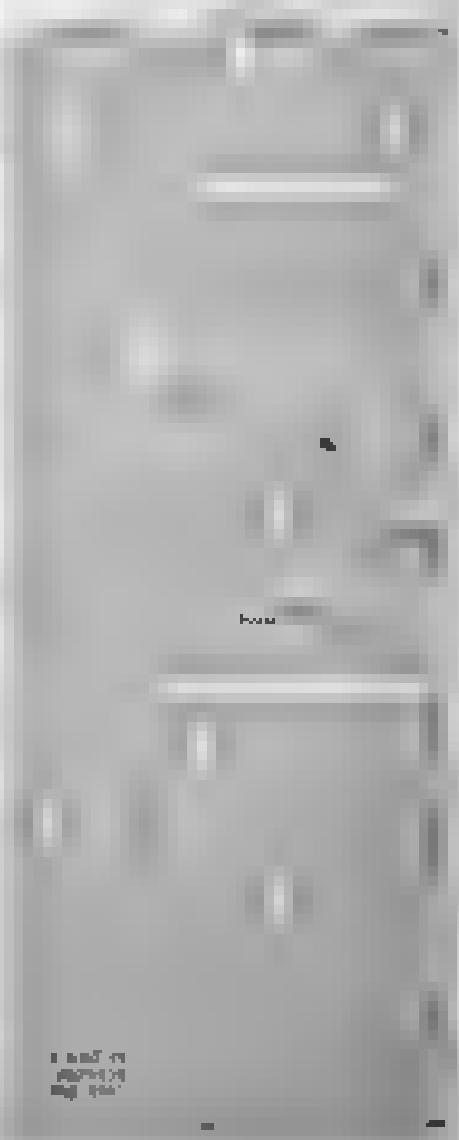
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irrigation districts to ascertain whether a sufficient number of the owners of lands in those districts would be willing to flat their lands at prices sufficiently attractive to prospective buyers; providing students from agricultural and technical colleges to be granted scholarships to take courses in agriculture and engineering in the United States.

Value of Detailed Income Tax Returns

The time is now approaching for the filing of income tax returns for 1921, the last day of April being the latest date on which such returns may be received without penalty by the inspector of taxation at Calgary. In view of adverse conditions experienced by the majority of farmers during the past year, the preparation of their returns should not provide a very laborious task. These remarks are made especially with regard to the accurate recording of income and expenditures for the year 1921.

Pays Excessive Tax.

It is generally admitted that in years in which farmers have received good crops, little care has been expended in recording the detailed cost of growing and marketing those crops, with the result that excessive income tax has not only been paid, but paid at a time when a saving of tax, in some cases running into three figures, would have been of immense value to the farmer. The merchant employs accountants to record his operations, and will often engage an auditor to check over his results, prepare his returns, and, with such safeguards, will pay tax on his income to the exact cent, but no more. Does the average farmer take these precautions? The answer is decidedly in the negative. He remembers with accuracy the number of bushels of grain sold during the year, and the price realized, the latter item being recorded for him in his bank pass book, and he then proceeds to guess his costs. The forms provided by the Government do not

help him in his onerous task, such items as freight, vermin poison, auto tyres, repairs, licenses, oil, small tools and hardware, travelling expenses necessary to his operations, and a hundred and one other expenses not being stated in the forms. Capital expenditures such as fences, bridges, wells, hay, stables, dairy cattle and items of a similar nature do not appear to be allowed as an exemption against the farmer's income, although it naturally follows that depreciation on such expenditures should be taken into consideration in the preparation of his income tax return. How should a farmer guard himself against paying tax on income which is eaten up by such charges? He must train himself to keep books that will tell him in a simple way at the end of the year exactly what his income amounts to and will provide a complete list of his expenses and depreciation costs chargeable against that income.

Question of Depreciation.

It is recognized that one of the most important items in a farmer's return is that covering depreciation. Included under this heading is his machinery and equipment, and yet the crudest methods are employed by him in compiling his list prior to arriving at the total cost. A farmer who makes a net income of \$2,000.00 pays a tax of \$10.00 on \$2,000.00 of that income, which means that every hundred dollars' worth of equipment omitted from his inventory costs him \$1.00. If he costs to include in his machinery a tractor costing him, say, \$1,000.00 in 1918, such omission would cost him under the conditions stated above \$20.00 in tax. The tractor may not be in use, but as long as its depreciation period of ten years has not expired and it is still in the possession of the taxpayer, depreciation of 10 per cent. may be claimed in respect of the cost.

The inventory is compiled at a time when half the equipment in a good many cases is snowed under, and weather conditions do not lend themselves to a tour of the farm in order to insure that nothing be omitted. To overcome such difficulties, blank inventories should be included in the farmer's account book and such inventories should contain every conceivable article from a cream separator to an automobile.

LEGAL COLUMN.

In this column will be published in each issue answers to one or more legal queries. Members desiring to submit questions to the U.F.A. Legal Department should do so through their Local Secretaries, who will give information as to conditions. It will not be possible to answer questions submitted by members in an individual capacity.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Question: Must school trustees be British subjects?

Answer: Until April, 1913, all that was required of a school trustee was that he should be a resident ratepayer of the proposed district and able to read and write, but in April, 1913, those words were added "and shall hereafter be a British subject," so that now school trustees must be British subjects.

TWO IMPORTANT MATTERS.

The average person, through carelessness or negligence, overlooks two small matters which cause a very large percentage of his worry, trouble and often expense. To prevent these troubles the remedy is very simple—

1. Always have Contracts or Agreements put in writing, setting forth all the terms thereof. This will only take a few minutes, and very, very often will prevent misunderstandings and unpleasantnesses, not to mention the expenses incurred through law suits which would never occur if the terms of such Agreements had been in writing.

2. Make your will, and do it now. It is a very simple matter and will cost very little, either in time or money, and will save your friends and relatives endless worry and expense. The important essentials of a will are—

- (a) To show the desired disposition of your property.
- (b) To name the executors.
- (c) To sign in the presence of two witnesses who are not beneficiaries. If you are not clear as to the details in preparing a will, see your local solicitor, or—better still—take the matter up with our own Legal Department. DO IT NOW.

As Easy for the Farmer as for the Merchant

Many Farmers last year may have paid a higher Income Tax than the law really requires because they did not have the figures with which to file proper returns.

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HAY WANTED—Name U.F.A. member required. Is care good hay, upland preferred. S. C. Wagner, Secretary, Nation.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND B. & R. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKS AND COCK-ERELS—Well matured, vigorous birds, \$3.00 each. A limited number of the above especially selected from our best producing hens, \$1.00 each. Hatching eggs both varieties, \$1.00 per setting (11 eggs), two settings, \$1.00; 100 eggs, \$11.00. Day old chicks, a limited number, after April 15th, \$35.00 per hundred; after June 1st, \$25.00. An entry from this flock led at all-Canada Egg Laying Contest last year, producing 345 eggs in 54 consecutive weeks. Apply U.F.A. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Male birds heading 1922 pens. White Rocks: Sons of Lady Maude, 200 eggs and Lady Ella, 151 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Allartha, 391 eggs). Barred Rocks: Sons of Lady Ada, 200 eggs, and Lady Anna, 254 eggs. Bred to selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs, \$1 for 15, 20 for \$2.50. Grade B Quality; Pense headed by males from 200-egg producing stock, \$2.50 for 15, 20 for \$4.00. Back orders now to avoid disappointment. R. Hamilton-Watson, Calgary, Alta.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Our stock has been at New York, Toronto, Omaha, and awarded best display at Calgary show four successive seasons. Customers win at many shows, including Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. Flocks at Dominion Government laying contest made record of 181 and 224 eggs in eleven months. Cockbirds at \$1.25 each up; eggs \$1.00 per setting up. Send for mailing list. H. V. Gieseler, 111 Thurland Ave. W., Calgary.

Classified Advertising Section

FARMERS' WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers advertising in livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 5 cents a word. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of date of publication, which is the 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLAIM.
FIED—Rates on application. Address all correspondence to the United Farmers of Alberta, Loughheed Building, Calgary, Alta.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—Pileam and his father, cockbirds for five dollars each. Very choice birds, fully related to my Orpington winners. Must have room for my breeding pens. Now booking orders for eggs ready March 15; \$5.00 and \$15.00 per setting. R. Hamilton, 1227 Riverdale Ave., Calgary.

BARRED ROCKS—One pen of pullet head, headed by male of my first prize commercial pen, Calgary Exhibition, 1921. Also two females of same pen, in mating with other first-class layers. Price was awarded 10 per cent. utility and 14 per cent. exhibition. Booking orders now. \$4.00 per setting of 15. C. J. Ford, 1421 Joliet Ave., Calgary.

HORSES

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALLION, "ROLANDO," No. 5193, Canada; No. 12484, United States. Bred by Jan. Loosch, Waltham, Iowa. Born March 22, 1915; also, Superior, No. 20803; dam, Lorella, No. 2146. Apply J. E. Scheldt, 1248 Eighth St. W., Calgary.

SEED GRAIN

CAR-LOAD PURE RED BOSS WHEAT—Selected Glitchon, \$1.50; sacks 24c extra. W. D. Trago, 1421 Pictou Ave. W., Calgary.

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All Bulls sold subject to T.B. Test.
Assistance re freight will be given to
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Open to boys and girls over 8 and
under 17 years of age.

LIBERAL PRIZES FOR HORSES BOTH IN BREEDING AND SHOW CLASSES

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Bull Sale Entries Close March 10th.

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THE NEWS UNITED GRAIN GROWERS GIVE IS THAT MACHINERY PRICES ARE AWAY DOWN

THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS LEADS THE WAY IN GETTING PRICES BACK TO A LEVEL CORRESPONDING WITH FARM PRODUCE PRICES.

LACROSSE POWER LIFT—GRAIN DRILL

\$161.65 For a 20-run Shoe Drill

\$173.65 For a 20-run Single Disc Drill

\$93.00

For 14-inch Gang

Two-Furrow \$90.50

For 12-inch Gang High Lift Gang Plow



With power lift you can sow two acres more a day. Calgary or Edmonton

1475-20 Run Shoe Drill; weight 1225 lbs. \$161.65

1475-20 Run Single Disc Drill; weight 1225 lbs. \$173.65

1485-20 Run Double Disc Drill; weight 1225 lbs. \$204.25

14, 16 and 18 run sizes correspondingly low; press wheel attachments for all sizes, also hopper extensions and grain seed attachments.



Two furrow, high lift Gang Plow, with rolling collar, pole and rods. Plow has heavy cast 14-inch rolling collar No. 11 stubble bottoms, quick detachable 4-14-inch shares. 17-ton includes 4-horse tandem all-steel wheels. Calgary or Edmonton

W 17 14-inch Gang Plow; weight 225 lbs. \$90.50
W 14 14-inch Gang Plow; weight 225 lbs. \$82.00



A steel pulley furnished free with each engine.

\$63.00 Buys the 1½ H.P. MERCULES ENGINE

"THE CHOICE BOY OF THE FARM."

Calgary or Edmonton

1650-1½ h.p. stationary, gasoline; weight 290 lbs. \$ 63.00
1651-2 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 325 lbs. 100.00
1652-3 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 315 lbs. 147.00
1653-4 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 325 lbs. 195.00
1654-5 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 375 lbs. 251.00
1655-6 h.p. stationary, kerosene; weight 425 lbs. 305.00

Portable Kerosene Engines with Trucks

1681-9 h.p. portable, on truck; kerosene; weight 2,700 lbs. 270.00
1682-12 h.p. portable, on truck; kerosene; weight 3,200 lbs. 320.00

A FANNING MILL

For \$21.50

This for 24-in. size.

A Rocker Grain

Pickler for \$6.00

With Heavy Galvanized Iron Reservoir.

\$3.35 A Section for

Diamond

Harrows

\$3.00

will buy an All-steel, Four-horse, Tandem Evers. We have an over-supply of these because some plow purchasers want to change the tandem evers for an all-steel one. That accounts for the low price.

A WAGON BOX

For \$30.00

Order from any Branch

THE NEWS U.F.A.

STANDARD WAGON

140000 20 in. by 14 in.

The Top Boxes, 10

Standard High \$30.00

UNITED GRAIN CO.

THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS

Order from the nearest Agent or write direct to

CALGARY

EDMONTON

LETZ GRINDERS

Large in Capacity, Quick in action. Give low cost Grinding.



Calgary or Edmonton

1650-Letz Grinder
4 in. plates; wt. 115 lbs. \$17.50
1651-Letz Grinder
4 in. plates; wt. 175 lbs. 28.00
1652-Letz Grinder
5 in. plates; wt. 220 lbs. 37.00
1653-Letz Grinder
5 1/2 in. plates; wt. 290 lbs. 52.00

U.G.G. N-RE GRINDERS

Grind with Emery Plates. An extremely high class machine at a very low price.

Calgary or Edmonton

1670-4 in.; wt. 160 lbs. \$60.00
1671-5 in.; wt. 200 lbs. 85.00
1672-6 in.; wt. 250 lbs. 100.00

SAGGERS

1620-4 in.; wt. 30 lbs. 5.00
1621-5 in.; wt. 100 lbs. 14.00
1622-6 in.; wt. 120 lbs. 18.00

N-RE Grinders will do finer grinding than any other machines.

This is a good time to buy a STOCK TANK. Prices are 10 per cent. lower than last quoted. Write about this.

Special to Dairy Farmers

Are you using a Feed Cutter?
It makes more efficient use of your feed. For \$60.00 you can buy an All-Steel Stover Feed Cutter complete with feed, travelling feed, roller and 20 ft. of Stover pipe.